WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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The WESTERN CAROLINIAN is published every Tuesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable semi-annually in advance.

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the editors.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Desultory.

☞*ELEGANT EXTRACT.*☜

Sir John Suckling used to say: "I pity the poet who has to write for his bread. I pity the man who has fallen into the hands of a pettifogging attorney. I pity the man who is married to a scold, unless he is deaf. I pity the woman who is married to a rakish spouse, unless she is blind. I pity the man who is in debt and would pay if he could. I pity the man who can boast of a long pedigree." Sir John says no farther. But were *we* to add a *pity* to the list, it would be this: We pity the PRINTER, who, after he has earned his scanty stipend, stands but ONE chance in THREE of getting it the first time he calls.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Messrs. Editors: In looking over your very useful paper, I have the pleasure to find a number of well written essays in favor of locating a COLLEGE in the Western part of North-Carolina. It surely portends something flattering, to behold near one half of the population of N. Carolina, and one-third, or perhaps more, of our sister state, South-Carolina, uniting simultaneously with the tender of their wealth and best talents to accomplish so great and so desirable an object —one of such vital importance, not only to the rising generation, but an object of the first importance to a republican government.

Its importance, as respects the rising generation, can easily be anticipated, in that it is the only means by which the minds of our youth can be illumined, and that "gross darkness which covers the people" be dispelled. North-Carolina has, within a few years past, been making rapid strides in internal improvement; inland navigation is progressing rapidly; agriculture is raising her head from the dust, and is assuming an air of importance; her population is very respectable, and her internal resources are quite adequate for any emergency; her territorial bounds are increasing to the west; what was once considered the centre of our state, can be considered so no longer;—and to cap the climax, a spirit of mental improvement has seized the youth of our Western Counties, unparalleled in the history of our state, or, I might say, any state in the Union.

Awake, ye friends of mental improvement!—You whom your fellow-citizens have placed over the destinies of our state—you who preside in the legislative assembly of a free people; a people who are not the most enlightened in the world, but a people who desire to be so. To you do we look from the west, as having the best interest of each individual at heart, to grant a charter for establishing another seat of learning in our state; to you do we look, and that with confidence, too, to cherish this spirit of enterprize that is going on in the mental world. It is from principles of economy, and not from parsimonious principles that we wish to establish a College in the west: That section of country is fertile, and abounds with provisions, at as cheap a rate as can be procured in any part of the state; the customs and manners of the inhabitants are plain, simple, and unassuming;—all which plead powerfully in favor of it. Let not local prejudice ever be brought on the carpet when an application of this kind comes before you—one of such high importance to so respectable a portion of North-Carolina; and an application which, if properly attended to, will raise a monument of praise to the honor, the dignity, the patriotism, and the liberal mindedness of the legislative councils of North-Carolina, to the latest generations.

PUBLIUS.

Cabarrus County, Nov. 11, 1820.

CONVENTION.

The grand juries of Caswell and Rockingham, at the late superior courts in those counties, presented as a grievance the unequal representation of the people of this state in the general Assembly. It is presumable that the juries have faithfully represented the opinions of the people of their respective counties; and this indication of the public feeling on the subject, added to the many others that have appeared within the last twelve months, leaves little room to doubt that a majority of the freemen of North-Carolina are in favour of an amendment of our constitution. The people look to the legislature for authority to proceed. There can be no question, however, that a right to act upon the subject, without the intervention of a legislative sanction, resides in the people. This is one of the rights, of which, under a free government, the people cannot be divested. But the same intelligence and correct judgment, by which they acquire a full knowledge of the wrongs which they suffer, will direct them in the selection of means to be employed in obtaining redress. A legislative body, of liberal views and sound republican principles, would not hesitate, under present circumstances, to submit the question to the people of the state. Though the members of the legislature may again deny that a convention is called for by a majority of our citizens, and again refuse their assent to a measure which would ascertain the public will; yet the friends of liberty may look forward with confidence to a period, and that not far distant, when the voice of the people will be too distinctly heard to be misunderstood or disregarded.—*Fayetteville Gazette.*

AREAS OF THE STATES.

FROM THE FEDERAL REPUBLICAN.

Mr. Edes: In the Federal Republican of yesterday you give, from the Boston Gazette, a table shewing the number of square miles in seventeen of the United States. The Boston editor having furnished so much, concludes by the assertion, that the *square miles* of the remaining states *are not ascertained.* This is to be taken, I hope, as the measure of his own attainments. But, sir, it does not follow, because the Boston editor can go no further, that the square miles of the states omitted in the table have not been ascertained. I venture the assertion, that they are more certainly ascertained, and more generally known, than the square miles of the states given, excepting, perhaps, Ohio. Such tables are all very interesting, when accurately calculated; and it is to be regretted, that editors do not more frequently publish, for the information of their readers, those which relate to the dimensions and population of the different states and territories. I take the liberty of completing the table of square miles, which you are at liberty to use or not, according to your own discretion. It may not be unworthy of remark, that from so much as you have already published, it appears that the state of Maine is larger than all the New-England states together. Many other interesting facts will be found on an inspection of the following table:—

SQUARE MILES OF THE STATES.

Maine,	40,000
New-Hampshire,	9,491
Vermont,	10,837
Massachusetts,	7,250
Rhode Island,	1,580
Connecticut,	4,764
New-York,	46,085
New-Jersey,	8,320
Pennsylvania,	46,300
Delaware,	2,120
Maryland,	14,000
Virginia,	70,000
North-Carolina,	48,000
South-Carolina,	24,080
Georgia,	62,000
Kentucky,	50,000
Tennessee,	40,000
Ohio,	39,128
Indiana,	48,000
Illinois,	54,000
Louisiana,	45,000
Mississippi,	48,000
Alabama,	47,000
Missouri,	55,000
Eastern States,	73,322
Middle States,	182,925
Western States,	196,128
Southern States,	440,000

MISSOURI QUESTION IN HAYTI.

A letter received by Mr. Lyford, of Norfolk, from a respectable commercial house at Port-au-Prince, dated the 1st inst. says—"I enclose you papers up to the 29th October. The events passing here will be found interesting. At the same time, I must mention to you, that it is expected this Government will, in the course of the next year, adopt measures that will have a tendency to curtail American commerce: that is, to prevent vessels from coming to this island from any state or place where negroes and people of color are held in slavery."

Navy-Yards.—There are six Navy-Yards occupied by the United States, viz.

At Portsmouth, the navy yard contains 58 acres, and cost 5,500 dollars.

At Charleston, the navy yard contains 34 acres, exclusive of extensive flats, and cost 39,214 dollars.

At New-York, the navy yard is situated on Long Island, contains 40 acres, and cost 40,000 dollars.

At Philadelphia, the navy yard contains 11 acres to low water mark, and cost 37,000 dollars.

At Washington, the navy yard is situated on the eastern branch of the river Potomack, contains 37 acres, and cost 4000 dollars.

At Gosport, the navy yard contains 16 acres, and cost 12,000 dollars.

Besides the above, the United States own the following property.

Grover's Island, in the State of Georgia, estimated to contain from 300 to 350 acres, purchased Dec. 19, 1799, for 7,500 dollars.

Blackbeard Island, in the same State, contains about 1600 acres, purchased May 24, 1800, for 15,000 dollars.

Besides 78 lots of ground, situated in the precincts of New-Orleans, estimated to be worth 369,000 dollars—and some other property at Sacket's Harbour.—There are near 20 Navy Agents employed by government.

ALEXANDRIA, D. C. NOV. 23.

Arrived yesterday, in this town, at the store of Messrs. Gibson & Lupton, King street, the Waggon and Team of Robert W. Hamilton, Esq. from Hamilton Mills, near Winchester, Va. with a load of *fifty-five* barrels of flour, weighing *eleven thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine pounds.* The team is composed of six horses; and the distance which they drew this astonishing load *eighty* miles. The weight of the waggon ascertained at the hay scales, is 2,314 pounds, which, added to that of the flour, makes the sum total 14,793, a weight of upwards of 2,460 pounds to each horse.

Singular as the fact is, it was discovered by many of the citizens of our town, that the horses so far from being wearied, on several occasions, absolutely *trotted through the streets.*

The length of the waggon is twenty-six feet eight inches, and made by George Bosteyon of Winchester: for strength and workmanship it is perhaps equal to any thing of the kind ever constructed in the state of Virginia.

Mr. Hamilton, the proprietor of this extraordinary team and load, we conceive is entitled to much credit. His indefatigable attention to the improvement of his horses, is amply evinced, by this amazing evidence of their strength. It will, no doubt, be recollected that this team *ascended the Blue Ridge*, and crossed the Shenandoah river, both of which are esteemed difficult and dangerous parts of the road.—*Alexandrian.*

PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 24.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Guille gratified the citizens of Philadelphia with a very splendid exhibition. At three o'clock he ascended from Vauxhall Garden, in the presence of many thousand spectators, in a car attached to his balloon. While the balloon was rising he repeatedly waved his hat and flag. After he had risen to the proper elevation, he disengaged the parachute, to which had been connected a basket, containing a live monkey, which gradually and safely descended to the earth.

The balloon then rose to a greater height, and, remaining thus elevated for some minutes, Mr. Guille opened the valve of the balloon, and descended in Mantua village, on the west side of the Schuylkill, without sustaining any injury. A large concourse of people, anxious for his welfare, followed him to the place of his descent, and had the pleasure of witnessing his safe return to the Garden from which he had ascended.

North-Carolina Legislature.

IN SENATE.....THURSDAY, NOV. 30.

Mr. Riddick presented a bill requiring the Banks to pay specie for their Notes by the 1st of July next—on failure to do so, to forfeit 25 per cent. on the amount so refused.

Mr. Holt introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of reducing the salary of the Supreme Court Judges to two thousand dollars; and that the committee be instructed to enquire into the expediency of laying off two more Judicial circuits—and also to enquire into the expediency of allowing each Judge of the Superior Courts the sum of one hundred dollars for each Court they attend. Agreed to.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.—Mr. Raiborn presented the petition of sundry persons of Haywood relative to the Supreme Court. [Requesting the reduction of their salaries.] Referred.

Mr. Adams introduced the following resolution:

Whereas Thomas Person, a member in this House, who denies the being of a God, and the truth of the Protestant Religion and the divine authority of the Old and New Testament, and holds principles incompatible with the safety of the State, Resolved, that the seat of the said Thomas Person, Senator from Granville, be vacated.—Referred.

[The committee afterwards reported that there was no foundation for the above charge, and Mr. Adams, we understand, made an apology to Mr. Person, by a friend, for having introduced it.]

SATURDAY, DEC. 2.—Mr. Hogan introduced a bill to repeal an act creating a fund for Internal Improvements, and to establish a Board for the management thereof, which was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next; but has not yet been taken up.

Mr. Locke, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to alter the mode of paying Clerks in certain cases, made an unfavorable report, and the bill was rejected.

Mr. L. also made a report on the Resolution referred to the same committee, to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law of 1806, requiring all gifts of Slaves to be in writing, stating it to be the opinion of the committee that it was inexpedient to alter the law on this subject, which was concurred with.

MONDAY, DEC. 4.—On motion of Mr. Leonard, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law to prevent persons from disposing of their property clandestinely.

Mr. Locke, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on a petition from Haywood county, praying a repeal of the Supreme Court system; and on a Resolution instructing the Committee to enquire into the expediency of reducing the salary of the Judges of said Court to $2000, concluding with the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the prayer of the said petition be not allowed; and that it is inexpedient to reduce the salary of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

A division of the question being called for, the first part was agreed to without a division. The last part was carried 34 to 23.

Mr. L. from the same committee, also made a favorable report on two Resolutions instructing said committee to enquire into the expediency of dividing the State into two additional circuits, and allowing the Judges $100 for every Court they attend, which being read, was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.—On motion of Mr. Shober, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of modifying the Acts touching the trial of slaves in capital cases, as far as relates to the qualification of jurors.

On motion of Mr. S. also, the Committee of Finance were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1816, concerning Ordinaries, in such way as to authorize the Clerks to pay over the tax on licenses to the Sheriff of the county, who shall account therefor with the Treasurer.

Mr. Locke, from the Judiciary committee, to whom was referred a bill prescribing the manner in which property shall hereafter be sold under execution, or other final process, reported that it was inexpedient to pass the bill; which Report was reversed 30 votes to 25.

The bill was then referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Welborn, L. D. Wilson, Phelps, Spaight of Craven, and Shober.

Mr. L. from the same committee, recommended that the bill to amend an act passed in 1817, concerning promissory notes and other negotiable instruments, be passed without amendment.

Mr. L. from the same committee, to whom it was referred to enquire into the expediency of extending the benefit of the acts of 1756 and 1796, commonly called *the book debt law*, to Guardians of persons who become non compos mentis, reported a bill to amend an act for ascertaining the method of proving book debts, passed in the year 1756, which passed its first reading.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.—Mr. Connor presented the petition of sundry inhabitants in the western part of this State, praying a charter for a College on the west side of the Yadkin; which, being read, was referred to the following committee, viz: Messrs. Conner, Locke, Baird, Williams and Martin.

Mr. Welborn presented a petition from sundry inhabitants in Wilkes county, praying that Justices of the Peace may be compelled to perform Militia duty.

The Senate took up the Report of the Judiciary Committee, recommending the division of the State into two additional Judicial Circuits, and allowing a salary of $1800 to be paid half yearly.

The Resolution being susceptible of division, the sense of the Senate was first taken on making two additional Circuits, and appointing two additional Judges, and was negatived 35 votes to 20.

A vote was then taken on the last part of the Resolution, which was also negatived.

THURSDAY, DEC. 7.—On motion of Mr. B. Person, a select committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. B. Person, Shober, Singleton, Glisson and Atkinson, to enquire into the expediency of passing a law establishing the daily pay of the members, clerks and doorkeepers, and that said committee report by bill.

Mr. Owen, from the committee on that part of the Governor's message relative to the Circulating Medium of the State, reported a bill authorising and directing the Treasurer of the State to issue Treasury Notes, which being read, was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Calloway, Owen, Caldwell, Glisson and Baker.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Friday, Dec.* 1.

Mr. Barringer, from the balloting committee for a Secretary of State, reported that William Hill was duly elected.

A message from the Senate, proposed to ballot to-morrow for six commissioners to compose the Board of Public Improvement for the ensuing year, nominating for the Edenton district, J. B. Baker; for the Newbern district, Durant Hatch; for the Wilmington district, Alfred Moore; for the Hillsborough district, A. D. Murphey; for the Raleigh district, John D. Hawkins; for the Morgan district, Charles D. Connor. The message was concurred with; but the balloting was afterwards postponed by another message from the Senate.

Mr. J. R. M'Dowell introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That James J. Hill, the sitting member from the county of Franklin, being at this time possessed of no freehold estate, is constitutionally ineligible to a seat in this house, and that therefore his seat be vacated.

Referred to the committee of elections.

Tuesday, Dec. 5.—Mr. Cameron presented the annual report of the adjutant-general of the state; from which it appears that we have 48,223 infantry militia, and 1,620 cavalry. Referred to the military committee.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law requiring the several county courts to appoint a master commissioner in each county to settle the accounts of administrators and executors, and that the proof of the vouchers before a master commissioner be received as prima facia evidence of their justness, and report by bill or otherwise.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Alston, a bill for suspending executions in certain cases....[where notes of any of the banks of this state shall have been tendered and refused;] and,

By Mr. J. D. Jones, a bill to amend an act passed in 1816, to compel retailers of spirituous liquors by the small measure, to take out licenses from the county courts.

Mr. Dawson, from the committee to whom was referred the bill making the purchase of bills, bonds, or notes, usury, reported the bill without amendment; and

Mr. Hampton, from the committee to whom was referred the bill for the division of Rowan county, reported the bill without amendment.

Both bills passed their first reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 6.—Mr. Mebane reported a bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for the year 1821.

A message was received from the Governor, recommending to the Legislature to authorise the Treasurer to advance money from the Treasury in anticipation on the notes received for the public land sold at the seat of government, payable at one, two and three years, in order that the repairs of the State-House may be finished in the course of the ensuing year, and that the discount now paid to the banks may be saved.

The bill for the division of Rowan county being under consideration, on its second reading,

Mr. Spencer moved that this bill be indefinitely postponed. On this question the house was equally divided, and the Speaker voting in the negative, the question was lost.

Mr. T. W. Blackledge then moved that the bill lie on the table. The house was again equally divided, and the Speaker voting as before, the question was not carried.

The bill was then put upon its passage, and it passed by the casting vote of the Speaker.

Thursday, Dec. 7.—Mr. Martin presented a bill to prevent oppressions at sales under execution.

Mr. James R. M'Dowell, from the committee of elections, to whom was referred the resolution proposing to vacate the seat of James J. Hill, one of the members from Franklin, reported in favor of the sitting member retaining his seat; which report was concurred with.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the committee on internal improvement was instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the county court of Haywood to receive proposals for clearing out a turnpike road from the Smoky-mountain, up the west fork of Little Pigeon River, to the top of said mountain, which road is to descend the west fork of the Oconoluftv River, thence down the same to the nearest and best route to the war ford of the Tuckasege River, so as to intersect the road leading from Waynesville to the state of Georgia, authorised at the last session.

Mr. J. D. Jones, from the committee appointed on the subject of the insolvent laws, reported that they required amendment, which was concurred with; and the same committee was instructed to report a bill on the subject.

The Frigate on the stocks at the Navy-Yard, Washington city, it is expected, will be ready for its destined element before the termination of the present session of Congress.

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.....FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. *Roberts* presented the memorial of the Bank of the United States, which, after some introductory matter, concludes by submitting the following points, on which they ask relief and protection from Congress:

"1st. The charter provides that no Director, except the President, shall be eligible for more than three years in four. This provision has, in practice, been found to deny to the Bank the services of those men who are best qualified to administer its affairs with safety and profit to the institution. It is a provision not contained, your petitioners believe, in the charter of any respectable banking institution. It was not contained in the charter of the former Bank of the United States, and it would seem that the provision of the charter which forbids the re-election of more than three-fourths of the Directors in office at the time of an annual election (to which your petitioners have no objection,) is calculated to effect all the ends of the embarrassing provision from which your petitioners now crave relief.

"2d. At present there is no authority under the laws of Congress to punish any fraud, peculation, or violation of trust, committed by any of the officers of the bank or its offices, and on this point the state laws are also supposed to be deficient. Nor is there any adequate civil remedy for the bank against its faithless agents who may, the hour before their dismissal from office, while the investigations necessary to their removal indicate to them that result, take the property of the bank from its vaults, and withhold it, spend it, and, if they please, give it in payment to their other creditors, in exclusion of the bank from which it has been thus purloined.

"3d. Under the charter, it has been doubted whether the bank has power to authorize the issuing of notes not signed by the President and countersigned by the Cashier. The labor and the time necessary to sign notes for the bank and all its branches, are much greater than either of those officers can bestow upon that object, and hence the bank has been unable to put in circulation a sufficient amount of notes of the smaller denominations, which the public most want, and which are best calculated to serve the interest of the bank. If authority were given to the Board, from time to time, to appoint one or more persons to sign notes of the smaller denominations, at the parent bank, under the superintendence and direction of the Board and its principal officers, there would be no public risk, and it would afford all the aid which your petitioners desire on the point.

"4th. Under the 14th section of the act incorporating the Bank, the bills or notes of the Bank originally made payable, or shall have become payable, on demand, are made receivable in all payments to the United States, unless otherwise directed by act of Congress. Under this regulation, the power of the Bank to make its capital available, either for its own profit or the public good, is greatly abridged. The sphere of its circulation is limited to those places where it is least wanted, and made to exclude those where it would be eminently useful, while the whole currency of vast sections of the country is thereby frequently greatly embarrassed."

The memorial was read and referred to the committee on finance.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, DEC. 1.

MISSOURI EXPEDITION.—Mr. *Cocke*, of Tennessee, rose to present a proposition to the House. When looking into the expenditures of last year, he said he found the account of Col. James Johnson, for transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri River. The gross amount of it, said Mr. C. is $256,818 15. Several items in this account require at least explanation. I find the sum of $333 37 per day, for forty days, charged for the detention of steam boat Expedition, amounting in the whole to $13,333 33⅓. In addition to this, $200 per day, for thirty-six days, is claimed for the detention of steam boat Johnson, amounting to the sum of $7,200. The sum charged for detention alone of those two boats, for less than one month and a half, is $20,533 33⅓. He called the attention of the House, also, to some other items in this account. It appeared, he said, that three hundred officers and soldiers procured a passage, on board Col. Johnson's boats, from Belle Fontaine to Council Bluffs, about four hundred miles, at 50 dollars each, making the sum of $15,000 for passage alone. The sum demanded by Col. Johnson for detention of boats and passage of three hundred men employed on this expeditlon, is $35,533,33⅓. By what means the residue of the Missouri detachment found their way to Council Bluffs, said Mr. C. I am at a loss to determine, but no doubt on terms equally advantageous to the public. Knox, Haldiman, & Co. contracted and furnished transportation to the Council Bluffs for the sum of $5 50 per hundred pounds. Col. Johnson charges, for transportation to the same place, $16 25 per hundred pounds, almost three times the amount paid Knox, Haldiman, & Co. for similar services. I am informed those charges have been allowed, and the account liquidated and paid. I trust the information is erroneous. Permit me to ask, was not Col. Johnson contractor to furnish supplies as well as transportation? Why, then, the delay? Why pay a large amount for detention? This, Mr. C. said, is the expedition the President himself takes very great interest in the success of, and is willing to take great responsibility to ensure it. This is the expedition that was to protect the frontier and fur trade, acquire for the United States lasting influence over the savages of Missouri, raise corn in summer, improve navigation in winter, and result in saving to government, in four years, the sum of $42,485 84. The estimated cost for transportation of this favorite project, as reported to Congress at the last session, was 162,994 dolls. The sum claimed by Col. Johnson, and, he was told, actually paid, is $256,818 15. To ascertain with certainty the amount actually paid for transportation and detention of boats on the Missouri expedition, and the reasons why it was paid, he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House what sums of money have been actually paid to Colonel James Johnson, on account of transportation furnished the expedition ordered up the Missouri river; and also what sums have been paid him for detention of Steam-boats or other incidental charges; whether any difference of opinion existed between the Department of War and said Colonel J. Johnson, relative to the value of transportation or other charges exhibited by him against the United States; if any differences existed, how were they adjusted; if by reference, who were the referees; what was their award, and what evidence was submitted to them, on which they formed their award.

Mr. *Trimble*, of Kentucky, said he did not profess to know any thing on the subject of this resolve but what he was about to state. The account first preferred by Col. James Johnson, he had understood, had been thought too high. Some discussion on that point took place between him and the Secretary of War, and he authorized his friend and brother to assent to a reference of the points in dispute to arbitrators, to be chosen, one by each party, the third by those two. Three arbitrators were accordingly chosen—gentlemen of the first standing and of the highest respectability, who passed upon the accounts. They reduced very considerably the amount claimed by Mr. Johnson, and the amount paid to him was the amount awarded in his favor by the referees. Thus much he had heard, and, as impression adverse to him might be drawn from the gentleman's remarks, though not intended by him, Mr. T. said he had thought it proper to say thus much in behalf of Col. Johnson, who had ever been believed to be an honest man.

Mr. *Cocke* said, it was far from him to question the honesty of any man whatever, in what he had said. He disclaimed any such intention.—But it seemed extraordinary to him how the allowance referred to had been made, without the authority of Congress. On looking into Col. Johnson's contract, he did not find that any provision was made for allowance for the detention of steam boats. He had understood, too, that Col. James Johnson was a contractor not only for transportation, but for supplies of provisions. If this were true, Mr. C. said, he should like to know how it did happen that the boats were detained, and whether it was in consequence of the neglect of Col. Johnson to furnish the provisions in proper time. Not being included in the contract, application ought to have been made to this House to authorize the allowance which has been made to Col. J. without its authority. M. C. said he should make no observations with regard to this arbitration which was spoken of. If the matter had been referred to these exalted arbitrations, let the House know it. Why refuse the information which it was desirable to acquire in relation to it? The resolution, he said, was predicated on accounts transmitted to Congress at the last session, and he did not see why there should be any wish on the part of the gentleman from Kentucky to oppose its adoption.

Mr. *Lowndes* remarked, that the gentleman from Tennessee must have mistaken the gentleman from Kentucky, if he supposed there was, on his part, or on that of any other member, any objection to the *object* of this resolution, calling for information. There could be no objection to it. But, Mr. L. said, he submitted it to the House and to the gentleman from Tennessee, whether in calling for information on any subject, it was proper to accompany that call with animadversions on the conduct of those, whose conduct could only be properly judged when the information itself was before them. Mr. L. added another remark or two of the same tone as the preceeding, which were not distinctly heard by the reporter.

On motion of Mr. *Rich*, with the consent of Mr. *Cocke*, the resolution was amended so as to require an account also of the *causes* of the detention of the Steam Boats.

Mr. *Trimble* rose to say, that he did not intend to object to any information which might be sought for by the gentleman from Tennessee, or any other member of the House. It was not his habit to do so; and it was not his disposition to do so on the present occasion. On the contrary, he said he was sure the inquiry would meet with the approbation of even Colonel James Johnson, could his wishes be consulted. Without knowing the fact, Mr. T. said, he thought it quite likely that Col. J. may have thought that *he*, and not the Government, had a right to complain of the manner in which his accounts were liquidated. Mr. T. said he should not have opened his lips on this subject, had he not thought that the statement made by the gentleman from Tennessee might—though he was sure the gentleman could not possibly intend it—give a color to an imputation on the character of Col Johnson.

Mr. *Cocke* rejoined in a few words more, in the course of which he said he was sorry that any gentleman should suppose that he wished to cast an imputation on any man. It was not so he said; he wished to ascertain what were the facts in the case referred to, without any personal views or motives, &c.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolve, and agreed to, *nem. con.*

CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, DEC. 19, 1820.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"AMICUS" shall have a place in our next.

"LEGATION" is inadmissible. His personalities are too glaring; and we should be sorry, indeed, if we believed he entertained a serious thought of our publishing them.

"A TRAVELLER" is informed that his communication *was received*, and that we declined publishing it, not from the want of an inclination to gratify him, but from a conviction of its *inexpediency*.

CONVENTION.

In a short article on the first page of our paper, on the subject of a CONVENTION, extracted from the *Fayetteville Gazette*, the editors remark: "There can be no question, however, that a right to act on the subject, without the intervention of legislative sanction, resides in the people."—This is correct doctrine, and is coming to the point at once. It harmonizes exactly with the principles of our revolution, and will receive the hearty assent of every honest, candid mind, of every sincere friend to equal rights and popular government.

The *people* are the only true source of *legitimate power*; and with them remains the power to alter or abolish the governments they themselves have established. The people formed our present constitution; their obedience to it is only conventional, or by choice; and when they see proper, they have an inherent, unalienable right, to new model it, or throw it entirely aside, and adopt a new one in its stead. These we conceive to be incontrovertible facts, the truth of which rests on the broad and solid foundation of the rights of man.

The people of the West will wait, till even the East shall acknowledge they can wait no longer, without forfeiting every claim to dignity and independence of soul,—for the "*legislative sanction*" to a convention; and then they will give a greater sanction than that of the legislature, to the call of a convention, the sanction of their own will. Let the East, then, pursue that course which duty, and honor, and political honesty point out to be the right one, and call a convention, and all will be WELL: But let them pursue a contrary one, i. e. the same they have heretofore, and all will be—AS WELL.

ART. XLI.....*That a school or schools shall be established by the Legislature, for the convenient instruction of youth, with such salaries to the masters, paid by the public, as may enable them to instruct at low prices; and, all useful learning shall be duly encouraged and promoted, in one or more universities.*—Constitution of North-Carolina.

The framers of our constitution, in penning the above, undoubtedly had principally in view the establishment and support of primary or elementary schools. The advantages of a collegiate education can be enjoyed by only a few, comparatively speaking: Academics disperse their blessings more widely: But it is *common schools* only which extend their beneficial influences into every nook and corner of the land, and chase the mists of ignorance from every mind.

The reasons which might be urged in favor of common schools are as weighty as the cultivation of the moral and intellectual faculties is important: they are drawn from every motive which is worthy to actuate the human soul, are intertwined with all the noble and generous feelings which dignify humanity, with all the enjoyments which smooth the rugged path of life, and with all the hopes that brighten its close.

Relinquishing, for the present, the many motives which might be urged on us, as members of society, in the welfare of which we are deeply interested; and as the friends of good morals, on which the very existence of society depends, that is, of society which is not absolutely worse than solitude,—we will barely mention one consideration, which must carry immediate conviction to the mind of the importance of elementary schools, viz: *Ignorance is totally incompatible with liberty.* If, then, we pride ourselves as Americans, as friends to liberty, and, of course, to the republican forms of government under which we live, here is a motive sufficient of itself to call forth all our exertions in favor of common schools, and to interest all our better feelings in their success.

Colleges cannot flourish without the aid of Academies; well regulated Academies are in their turn dependant on primary or common schools; and the virtue and morality of the people, the happiness of society, and the perpetuity of our free institutions, depend primarily on the latter. The great majority of the people cannot enjoy the advantages of an academic, much less of a collegiate, education. Their minds must receive their first, and, therefore, most lasting impressions,—their habits their future complexion,—their passions their good or evil bias,—in some other institutions, if in any, beside the above. The foundation of a virtuous or vicious life is laid in childhood; the character then receives its stamp; the *man* is then beheld in miniature. If childhood, then, be passed in ignorance; if the plastic hand of education do not at that period give the character its form; if the passions be not then curbed and a right direction given them; we may expect to see the *man* a complication of folly and vice, as useless and unprofitable to society as

would be an unweeded and uncultured garden to its possessor.

This is a subject deserving the serious attention of the Legislature: And it is matter of astonishment that it has never been embraced in the objects of legislation, when its importance is such, that almost all other subjects dwindle into comparative insignificance, and when the Legislatures of the neighboring states, for instance, South-Carolina and Virginia, are annually appropriating large sums to the support of primary schools, and for the gratuitous education of children who would otherwise, from the indigent circumstances of their parents, be left to grow up in ignorance, with none to restrain them,

.....and few to point in time
The thousand paths that slope the way to crime.

Individuals may do much for the support of these schools; but the fostering care and munificence of government are essential to their salutary existence. Public spirited and patriotic individuals may scatter, with a liberal hand, the blessings of education over some few sections of the country; they may dissipate the clouds of ignorance which lower over their particular neighborhoods: but only the sun of public patronage can shed the broad day of intellectual light over the whole state.

We have merely introduced the subject in the few remarks we have made at this time; but we shall resume it, from time to time, as we have leisure, with the hope that it may induce reflection in the minds of the people, and turn their attention to the importance of providing means for rendering the blessings of education attainable, if possible, by every child in the state.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Legislature, to his friend in this place.—"We have done nothing yet of importance. The bill for dividing Rowan has been rejected by a majority of only *four*, on its third and last reading. We have on the carpet a valuation law, a suspension law, and a law to authorise the emission of a million of Treasury notes. God preserve us from the passage of them all."

The General Assembly, we are informed, have refused to grant a charter for a new college in the western part of the state.

SALISBURY ACADEMIES.

Report of the Examination, December 7, 1820.

The committee appointed to superintend the examination, submit to the Trustees the following report: In the distribution of the honors, respect was had as well to the tickets weekly given by the tutoresses to the pupils for their good conduct, as to their accuracy in their studies. The classes were respectively examined by their instructresses, and then by the committee, in the following order:

1*st Class*—Consisting of Mary Ann Verble, Charlotte Cowan, Margaret Ann Beckwith, Margaret Allemong, Margaret Gibson, Maria Satterwhite,—was examined on spelling and reading in the spelling book. Maria Satterwhite is the best reader; Mary Ann Verble spelt the best; and Charlotte Cowan and Mary Ann Verble received the greatest number of weekly tickets.

2*d Class*—Consisting of Catharine Chambers, Eliza M. Frohock, Eleanor Chambers, Catharine Huie,—was examined on spelling, and on reading from the Introduction to the English Reader. This class was highly approved. Eliza M. Frohock is the best reader; the Misses Chambers have received the greatest number of weekly tickets, in the course of the session.

3*d Class*—Consisting of Harriet B. Long, Laura M. Troy, Nancy C. Chambers, Rebecca Wood, Christiana Mull, Mary Ann Hampton,—was examined on spelling from Walker's Dictionary, reading from the English Reader, on Murray's English Grammar, and on writing. This is a very fine class. Laura M. Troy excelled; the next are Rebecca Wood and Harriet B. Long, who are equal; the rest are highly approved. The greatest number of weekly tickets belongs to Laura M. Troy, Harriet B. Long, Nancy C. Chambers and Rebecca Wood.

4*th Class*, 1*st Division*—Consisting of Ann Robinson, Margaret E. James, Mary E. James. This division was examined on reading from the Lady's Preceptor, on English Grammar and parsing. The young ladies also exhibited specimens of writing. Ann Robinson is entitled to the honor in this division.

2*d Division of the* 4*th Class*—Consisting of Mary Ann McCracken, Mary M. Yarbrough, Eugenia A. Bracy, Beatrix Mathieu, Mary Kerr, Margaret E. James, Mary J. James. This division was examined with the first on the branches above mentioned, and on Geography, correcting false syntax, and on the maps of the world and Europe, except Margaret E. James, and Mary J. James, who appeared with this division on geography only. This division gave very entire satisfaction. Mary Ann McCracken excelled in reading; Mary M. Yarbrough on English grammar; and Eugenia A. Bracy and Mary Ann McCracken were superior in geography; Beatrix Mathieu was well prepared; and Mary Kerr had been advanced from a lower class to this one, in the course of the session; she stood an excellent examination.

5*th Class*—Consisting of Antoinette Huie, Catharine Devenport, Susan Hughes, Mary Trent, Letitia Wilson. This class was examined on reading from the History of Greece, parsing of poetry, correcting false syntax, on Cummings' Geography, and the United States; in reading, Mary Trent, Antoinette Huie, and Susan Hughes, are noticed in the order of their names; in geography, the whole class stood a very fine examination; all were prompt and accurate in their answers; Catharine Devenport has the greatest number of the tickets.

6*th Class*—Consisting of Mary M. Frohock, Ann E. Lindsey, Mary G. Allen, Rebecca L. Fulton, was examined on prosody, rules of punctuation, the geography of Asia and Africa, reading and parsing Cowper's Task, chronology, and rhetoric; Mary M. Frohock also appeared on Ancient Geography. In this class Mary M. Frohock is the best reader; in parsing, Ann E. Lindsey appeared to the most advantage. The class in general merits much praise. Misses Lindsey and Fulton have the greatest number of weekly tickets.

Arithmetic—1*st Class*; Consisting of Mary Trent, Susan Hughes, Antoinette Huie. This class was examined as far as Division: Mary Trent is the best.

2*d Class*; Consisting of Catharine Devenport, Eugenia A. Bracy, Beatrix Mathieu; was examined as far as Reduction. These young ladies passed a good examination: Catharine Devenport is the most correct.

Miss Elizabeth T. Harris was examined on the whole of English grammar, parsing, correcting false syntax, rules of punctuation, perspicuity, &c.; on ancient and modern geography, the elements of general history and chronology, rhetoric and belles-lettres, moral philosophy, the elements of criticism, and on arithmetic; and she exhibited several specimens of composition. This was a very interesting examination; and Miss Harris, by her accuracy and readiness, gave very general satisfaction. The committee recommend that Miss Harris receive the honors of the Institution.

In the Ornamental Department, the following young ladies exhibited each several large and highly finished colored landscapes, together with a number of small pieces: Elizabeth T. Harris, Ann E. Lindsey, Rebecca L. Fulton, Mary G. Allen, Mary M. Yarbrough, Catharine Devenport, Mary Ann M'Cracken, Mary Kerr.—Among this collection, the best was executed by Miss Harris; the next in point of accuracy, richness of coloring, and truth in shading and perspective, belonged to Misses Lindsey, Fulton, and Allen; the others were not greatly inferior, and were much admired. Miss Letitia Wilson presented a large painted screen, and several chimney-pieces, ornaments finished in a style of neatness and elegance highly gratifying to those whose taste enables them to appreciate such productions. Miss Fulton showed a piece of embroidery, and Miss Devenport some fancy work.

Music.—Misses Elizabeth Giles, Eugenia A. Bracy, Margaret Moore, Mary M. Yarbrough, Letitia Wilson, Elizabeth T. Harris, Susan Hughes, Ann E. Lindsey.—These young ladies were examined upon the elements of music, as adapted to the piano forte; and after showing much proficiency in the principles of the science, they performed each several pieces of music, as sacred music, marches, duettes, songs, &c. &c. with much taste and accuracy. Miss Wilson was considered the best performer, and Miss Hughes the next. The others, for the time they had been engaged in this agreeable pursuit, gave much satisfaction.

In behalf of the trustees, the committee feel great pleasure in presenting to Miss *Eliza Slater*, to Miss *Mary Ann Slater*, and to Miss *Cornelia C. Mitchel*, the great obligation they are under to them for their exemplary care and attention to the interests of the Academy. Under their tutelage this seminary was first brought into notice, and by their talents and assiduity it continues to prosper.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

1*st Class*, 1*st Division*—Consisting of John Murphy, Hugh Horah, James Huie, Tobias Lemley, Wilie Bird; was examined on spelling from Webster, in three, four, and five syllables. Murphy and Horah are considered the best spellers.

2*d Division of* 1*st Class*—Consisting of William Allemong, William Locke, John Frohock, Thomas Beckwith, John Murphy, Hugh Horah: This division was examined on Webster throughout: Allemong, Locke, and Frohock are the most correct spellers.

2*d Class*, 1*st Division*—Consisting of William Murphy, Warren Huie, Gustavus A. Miller, David Kern, Robert Huie, Henry Lemley, William Allemong, William Locke, Henry Krider, Thomas Mull, Thomas Beckwith, Archibald Henderson, John Frohock; was examined on spelling from Walker's Dictionary: Murphy, Huie, Miller and Kern, are distinguished.

2*d Division of the* 2*d Class*—Consisting of Archibald Henderson, Henry Krider, Robert Huie, Thomas Mull, William Murphy, Henry Lemley: This class was examined on reading from the English Reader; Huie, Murphy, and Lemley, are the first.

3*d Class*, 1*st Division*—Consisting of Thomas Mull, Thomas Frohock, Robert C. Huie; appeared on arithmetic, and was much approved.

2*d Division of the* 3*d Class*—Consisting of James L. Beckwith, Pleasant M. Huie, Lewis Slaughter, Richard W. Long, David Fulton, Thomas Frohock, Gustavus A. Miller, Warren Huie, David Kern, William Murphy; was examined on reading, from the History of Rome; James Beckwith, Pleasant M. Huie, David Fulton, Thomas Frohock, and Richard W. Long, are distinguished; the rest approved.

4*th Class*, 1*st Division*—Consisting of Warren Huie, David Kern, Gustavus A. Miller; was examined on Corderi, and approved. Miller was further examined on Erasmus and Selecta e Veteri, and evidenced much progress and industry.

2*d Division of the* 4*th Class*—Consisting of Pleasant M. Huie, Richard Long, David Fulton; was examined on Cesar's Commentaries, and the Bucolicks of Virgil; no distinction is made in this class; if any, Huie merits it.

5*th Class*—Consisting of Lewis Slaughter, James Beckwith, Pleasant M. Huie, Richard W. Long, David Fulton; was examined on the Æneids of Virgil, the Greek Testament, and on correcting false grammar from Mair's Introduction, except Huie, Long, and Fulton, who were examined on Mair's Introduction only. This class merits the entire approbation of the committee; the members are so nearly equal, no distinction is made.

The committee tender to Mr. John C. Monroe their thanks for his assiduity, and for the accuracy and correctness with which he has discharged the duties of the superintendant of the male department.

Miss Elizabeth T. Harris, (of Cabarrus county, North-Carolina,) having completed, with success and reputation, the course of education prescribed in the Female Department, was presented with a Certificate and Golden Medal, the honors of this Institution. Miss Harris then read a handsome and appropriate valedictory.

The exercises of the Academy will recommence on the *first Monday of January* next.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS L. COWAN, *Secretary.*

December 7, 1820.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON CITY, DEC. 5.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday transmitted to both houses of Congress.—It is of greater length than usual; and, as it will be the ground work of the fiscal arrangements of the present session, has been looked for with much interest.

Not being able to publish it to-day, we have endeavored to ascertain the general nature of its contents, for the information of our readers. We cannot, from a hasty glance, be expected to be very precise in our account of it; but we have from the surface of the report gathered the following facts:

The receipts into the Treasury for the present year, (including monies received from loans,) are stated at 16,819,637 dollars. The payments into the Treasury during the fourth quarter from the same sources, are estimated ot 3,430,000 dollars, making the total estimated revenue of the present year 20,249,637 dollars; which, added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of January last, amounting to 2,076,607, makes the aggregate amount of 22,326,244 dollars. The expenditures for the same period, are estimated at 25,064,413 dollars.

There will, therefore, according to this estimate, be a balance *against* the Treasury, on the first day of next month, of 2,638,169 dollars—the receipts of the customs having fallen greatly short of the amount at which they were estimated in the last annual report.

Of the expenditures of this year, it is estimated that there has been and will be paid, of the principal and interest of the public debt, 10,540,000 dollars, being more than two-fifths of the whole current expense of the year.

The revenue for 1821 is estimated at 16,550,000 dollars, and the certain and contingent expenditures at 21,363,417 dollars; which, added to the balance against the Treasury on the 1st of January next, will make the sum of 24,001,586, and will consequently leave a balance of 7,451,586 dollars beyond the estimated means, for which provision is to be made."

We are free to confess that this is not as favorable a view of the state of the Treasury as we had anticipated; but it is such a one as leaves no room for despondency, and involves no perplexing considerations. The public debt has been lessened, during the past year, by redemptions and purchases, more than it has been increased by loans and by the anticipated balance against the Treasury on the 1st of January next. The same may be said of the calculations for the next year; that the sum to be borrowed for the use of that year will be less than the amount of principal of the public debt which will be paid off within the same time.

For future years the prospects are encouraging, the calculation being that the annual revenue will, for several years after 1821, exceed the annual expenditure.

Mr. Secretary Crawford, therefore, suggests that it is not necessary at present to resort to additional objects of taxation with a view to revenue, and urges several dissuasives, which our readers in due time shall have the pleasure of reading. Loans, for occasional wants, he considers as preferable. But, should Congress propose a system of taxation, a loan for the service of next year, to the amount of the estimated deficiency of the revenue, will yet be indispensable, and may be obtained on eligible terms.

Of a long report, this brief sketch, of course, affords a very imperfect idea; but it will be more acceptable to the reader than a total silence respecting it.—*Nat. Intel.*

Baltimore, by the present census, is ascertained to contain a population of 62,627 souls; having increased, since 1810, 16,072; and 36,113, since the year 1800.

DIED,

In this town, on the 11th instant, Lewis Beard, Esq. in the 65th year of his age. In the death of Mr. Beard, Salisbury has lost one of her oldest and most respectable citizens. In the discharge of all his social and relative duties, he constantly had in view the divine precept of "doing unto others as you would they should do unto you." Rowan, his native county, had frequently called him to discharge important public trusts, which he executed with zeal, integrity and ability. He was peculiarly distinguished in domestic life; as a husband, he was affectionate; tender and indulgent as a parent; towards his servants humane and feeling. [COMMUNICATED.

On the 14th inst. an infant child of Mr. *Curtius.*

On sabbath night, the 3d instant, at her residence in Rocky River congregation, Cabarrus county, Ann Harris, consort of Mr. Joshua Harris, in the 34th year of her age. She has left behind her a sorrowful husband and fou.. bereaved children to mourn over their irreparable loss. She was a kind and affectionate companion, had for years been a member in full communion in Rocky River church, and always walked worthy of her high vocation. The consolation of her family and friends is, a humble, and, they trust, a well founded hope, that from a seat in the church militant here, she has been translated to a seat in the church triumphant in Heaven.

Farewell, bright soul, a short farewell,
Till we shall meet again above,
In the bright world where pleasures dwell,
And trees of life bear fruits of love.

[COMMUNICATED.

Yadkin Navigation Company.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an order hath been made and signed by the President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company, that a fifth instalment of *ten dollars* on each share is required to be paid by the subscribers, on or before the 15th day of January next.

FREDERICK RANDLE, *Treasurer.*

5th December, 1820.——5w29

POST-OFFICE, Concord, N. C. December 18, 1820.

ALL persons who are indebted to this office for paper and letter postage, are respectfully invited to call and pay the amount of their accounts. In future, no credit will, in any case, be given for *letter* postage. The necessity for this determination must appear obvious to every one on a moment's reflection, when it is known that I am required to make quarterly payments to the proper department, which has almost always been done without much assistance from customers.

SILAS TRAVIS, *P. M.*
By D. Storke, *A. P. M.*

N. B. All those who signed the "clandestine" petitions which were sent to Washington City, with the express design to remove me from office, shall receive their letters and papers free of postage for six months, if required, as a token of regard for their *praise-worthy* exertions.——1w

State of North-Carolina:

Mecklenburg County.....November Sessions, 1820.

John Irwin, vs. Abner M'Leod. } Original Attachment, Levied on sundry articles.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendant is not a resident er of this state....*Ordered*, therefore, that publication be made three months in the *Western Carolinian*, that the defendant appear at the next Court to be held for said county, at the court-house in Charlotte, on fourth Monday in February next, and replevy and plead to issue, or demur, otherwise judgment final will be entered against him. 3m29p

A COPY. ISAAC ALEXANDER, *C. M. C.*

State of North-Carolina,

LINCOLN COUNTY:

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Sessions, A. D. 1820.

Thomas and John Tipps, vs. Louisa and Conrad Tipps, *administrators of* Matthias Tipps, deceased. } Petition for distributive shares of the estate of Matthias Tipps, deceased.

IT appearing to the Court that Louisa Tipps is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore *Ordered*, by the court, that notice be published six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, requiring the said Louisa Tipps to appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincolnton, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and judged accordingly as to the said Louisa Tipps. Witness V. M'Bee, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday of October, 1820.

6w26 VARDRY M'BEE, *C. C.*

Wilkinson & Horah,

Directly opposite the State Bank, Main-Street, Salisbury,

BEG leave to inform their customers, and the public in general, that they have just received from New-York a supply of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY;

consisting of first rate warranted English Watches; gold, gilt, and steel Watch Chains; Seals, Keys, &c.; Stars and Eagles for Officers' coats and hats; ladies' hair Bracelets, gold mounted; white and yellow Spangles; fancy and mourning Rings, of different patterns; Amulets; Coral; Garnets, and glass Beads; Ear Rings; silver Thimbles, &c. &c. A supply of Silver Spoons, Soup Ladles, and Sugar Tongs, constantly kept on hand, and also manufactured to any pattern, at short notice.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, & TIME-PIECES,

of every description, carefully repaired, at short notice, and warranted to keep time.

The subscribers feel grateful to the public for favors already received; and hope, by careful attention, to merit the continuance of public patronage.

CURTIS WILKINSON,
HUGH HORAH.

Salisbury, Dec. 12.——27

N. B. Human Hair, suitable for making watch chains, bracelets, &c. wanted, for which a liberal price, in cash, will be paid, on its delivery at our shop. W. & H.

New Goods.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Cabarrus and the adjacent counties, that, in addition to his former Stock, he has just received, and now offers for sale, at his Store in Concord, a great variety of

Choice and Fashionable GOODS,

well adapted to the season; which he will sell on the most accommodating terms, and invites all those who wish to purchase to call and examine for themselves.

He would also beg leave herewith to tender his sincere acknowledgments, and to return his best thanks, to those who have heretofore so liberally patronized him, and most respectfully solicits a continuance of their patronage.

He also most earnestly, but very respectfully, requests all those whose notes and accounts have become payable, to call and make payment without delay, as that alone will enable him to meet his engagements, and afford the proper and necessary accommodation.

TOBIAS BROWN, *Agent for* MICHAEL BROWN.

Concord, Dec. 12, 1820.——5w27

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in *Salisbury*, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, and Medicines,

Just received direct from New-York and Philadelphia, and laid in at prices that will enable him to sell remarkably low. His customers, and the public, are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. All kinds of Country Produce received in exchange.

Dec. 12, 1820.—1a27 V. MURPHY.

Negroes for Sale.

ON Monday the 1st of January, 1821, at the house of Wm. Harbin, Esq. will be sold, on a credit of 12 months, twenty-two or three likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of Wm. Martin, deceased.

ALFRED GAITHER, A. F. CALDWELL, } *Adm'rs.*

Iredell, Nov. 27, 1820.——4w26p

Education.

THE connexion formerly existing between the Trustees of Statesville Academy and the subscriber as Teacher having dissolved, Parents and Guardians are hereby informed, that the different branches heretofore taught in this academy, he will still continue to teach in a suitable house prepared for this purpose. The satisfaction which the discharge of his office has given during the term of five years, and the respectable standing of his students in the different higher seminaries which they have entered, afford a well grounded hope that the usual liberal support and encouragement will be continued. Parents and Guardians may rest assured, that every necessary attention shall be paid to the deportment, the progress and accuracy of pupils.

The School will commence on the 1st of January next. To accommodate the people of South-Carolina, there will be but one vacation in the year, to commence on the 16th of November, 1821.

Boarding can be had, as usual, at the houses of Messrs. Work, Hart, and McKnight, &c.

JOHN MUSHAT, *V. D. M.*

Statesville, Nov. 24, 1820.——3teop26

Book Store in Lincolnton.

THE subscribers have lately received a large supply of BOOKS, and, in addition, will in a few days receive a large and valuable collection of Law, Theological, Classical, Historical, Medical and Miscellaneous Books, with a general assortment of the best and most approved School Books, Blank and Account Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Bonnet Boards, Ink and Ink Powder, of the best kind, Slates, Lead and Slate Pencils, Haywood's New Manual, Potter's Justice and Martin on the law of executors and administrators, scarce books in this end of the State; and several new agricultural works.

Academies, schools, public, private, and social libraries, supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Orders for any books will be thankfully received; and any books in the Philadelphia, New-York, or Charleston markets will be procured at short notice, and delivered here at the Philadelphia and New-York retail prices.

McBEE & REINHARDT,
At the Post-Office.

Lincolnton, N. C. Dec. 3, 1820.——3w27

State of North-Carolina,

IREDELL COUNTY.....IN EQUITY.

Milly Gaither..... vs. John Martin, John Price, Milly Price, Sally Young, Charles C. Young, Lemira Young, Adaline Young, Dorinda Young, William M. Young, Thomas Young, and Adelaide E. Young. } Petition for the sale of land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case are the inhabitants of another state and government: *Therefore, ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Western Carolinian*, unless the aforesaid parties appear at the next Superior Court of Law and Equity to be held for the county of Iredell, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, judgment will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

6w25 JOHN N. HART, *C. M. C. E.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

FROM THE NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

There is an hour of solemn gloom
Which hangs the happiest bosom o'er;
In which e'en beauty's fairest bloom
And love's soft raptures joy no more:
An hour, in which the lonely heart
No passion feels save that of grief,
When gushing tears unbidden start
And give the anguished soul relief.

'Tis when we view the sable bier,
On which our early friends are laid—
'Tis when the last sad rites we hear,
The requiem o'er their reliques said:
'Tis when in death we see reposed
The form which beamed celestial fire,
The eye in dark oblivion closed
Which flashed on foes its vengeance dire.

'Tis when we see the holy heart
Which beat to glory's call and love,
At honor's voice no longer start,
Nor at the glance of beauty move:
'Tis when that heart which beat for us
With friendship's purest, holiest flame,
Pulseless....alas! the hallowed dust
No longer hails that sacred name.

Each high wrought deed of gen'rous worth,
With honor's fairest form impressed,
Of him who, pillowed low in dust,
On cold sod takes his 'wakeless rest,'
Each generous act of friendship dear,
Pass bright before our mental eye,
Claiming the tribute of a tear
For him who dwells beyond the sky.

'Tis then we feel the cords are burst,
Which bound in one our kindred minds;
'Tis then we feel that we are dust,
Our life but as the fleeting winds;
But still one hope the bosom cheers,
By deep regret and sorrow riven:
When we have passed this vale of tears,
That we shall meet again in Heaven.

CONNAL.

Geographical, &c.

THE ARKANSAW TERRITORY.

Extract of a letter from His Excellency Gov. Miller, to a friend in Peterborough, N. H. dated Post of Arkansaw, Sept. 2, 1820.

"I would have answered you sooner, but I have been sick almost ever since I received your letter; and this is the first day I have felt able to write; I am now very weak. This country must be called sickly. Every new comer, without exception, has been sick. The sickness here is fever and ague, a slow bilious fever, &c. Very few deaths occur by disease—but people remain weak and fit for nothing a long time. My brother is apparently better in health than he has been for two years.

"I suppose it would be agreeable to you to receive some description of this unknown country. It is situated betwixt 33°, and 36°, 30′ N. lat. and extends from the Mississippi to the western boundary of the possessions of the U. S. It is a very large extent of country. In the village of Arkansaw there are seventeen houses, (dwellings,) and this is, perhaps, as large a village as in the territory. From this, on the mail route, we have to travel without a house or shelter three days, to get to a settlement, across a Prairie. In crossing this, water is a scarce article. In fact, there is a great want of water all over this country, with very few exceptions.

The Arkansaw is a fine navigable river for more than a thousand miles, at a middle stage of water, and affords as rich land, on both sides, as there is in the world. In fact, on all the rivers is to be found land abundantly rich and fertile—and uniformly to be found. Back from the water streams, the land is quite indifferent, you may say poor, till you go west two or three hundred miles, then it is very good. The country is very flat and level from the Mississippi west for 150 miles, then it becomes hilly and broken, and rocky on all the hills. Of animals in this country, both winged and quadruped, we have no want. There is almost every species of the bird and fowl in great abundance—wild geese and swans, turkies, quails, rabbits, raccoons, bear, wolf, catamount, wild cat, beaver, otter, deer, elk, and buffaloe—the huntsman has full scope.

"As to minerals, we have plenty of iron, lead, coal, salt, &c.

"This country is the best for raising stock of every kind I have ever seen. A man may raise and keep, summer and winter, any number he pleases. They grow large and handsome.

"Cotton and corn are the staple articles. The land, well tended, will average about 1000 in the seed, to the acre; Corn from 50 to 60 bushels. The crop is good this year—but the birds destroy vast quantities of the corn.

"I have spent more than two months on a visit to the Cherokee and Osage Indians this summer. The most of the rest of the time I have been sick. The object of my visit to the Indian Villages was to settle a difficulty betwixt them. I went on to the Cherokees, (25 miles) and held a council with them. They agreed to send four of their chiefs with me to the Osages, about 350 miles further. The settlement of the Cherokees is scattered for a long extent on the river, and appears not much different from those of the white people. They are considerably advanced towards civilization, and were very decent in their deportment. They inhabit a lovely, rich part of the country. The Osage village is built as compactly as Boston, in the centre of a vast Prairie. We rode forty miles into it before we came to the town. All the warriors, chiefs, and young men met us two miles from the town on horseback, mounted on good horses and as fine as they had feathers or any thing else to make them. They professed much friendship. I got them to suspend their hostilities. The Osage town consisted of 145 dwellings, with from ten to fifteen in each house. The average height of the men is more than six feet. They are entirely in a state of nature. Very few white people have ever been among them. They know nothing of the use of money, nor do they use any ardent spirits.

"I pitched my tent about half a mile from the town, and stayed five days. They made dances and played every night to amuse me. These Indians have a native religion of their own, and are the only tribe, I ever knew, that had. At day break every morning, I could hear them at prayer, and crying for an hour.—They appeared to be as devout in their way as any class of people. They made me a present of eight horses, when I left them.

"I got, there, two *horned frogs*—they are a curiosity. I kept one of them alive twenty-two days—it then laid twenty-two eggs, as large and about the shape and appearance of a large white bean, and died. I have them all safely preserved in spirits. I obtained the skin of the young *wild* hog; this is a curiosity—likewise, the skin of the badger. I procured, also, some salt that came from the salt Prairie, which is covered, for many miles, from four to six inches deep, with pure, white chrystalized salt. All men agree, both white and Indian, who have been there, that they can cut and split off a piece a foot square. This place is about 1300 miles, by the course of the river, above this. One branch of the Arkansaw passes through this Prairie, and sometimes overflows it. When that is the case, the water in the river here is too salt to drink. There is a place about 150 miles from this, where the water gushes out of a mountain so hot that you may scald and dress a hog with the water as it comes from the ground. This is a fact which admits of no doubt.

"David Starret *shot himself* in Hempstead county, in this Territory, about one year since; leaving a wife and two children, and but very little property. He went by the name of Wm. Fisher. The cause of his shooting himself was this: He was engaged in a law-suit which involved his whole property; and in order to save it, it became necessary to send to Boston for evidence. This he found would lead to his true name, and he rather chose to put an end to all at once."

Hindooston females.—It is a most painful fact, that there are, at this time in Hindooston, thirty millions of females totally destitute of education, and to whom every vestige of mental cultivation has been denied. Their native laws have prohibited them from all knowledge, and doomed them to a state of mental subjection. Hence, then, there is, under the British Government in India, a whole empire, containing so many millions of females, under the most horrid influence of eastern fanaticism.

The females have never seen a book, except in the hands of the men, and have no knowledge of any one of the useful employments of females in a civilized country. Their fingers have never touched a needle, a pair of scissors, a book, nor a pen; and they are entirely excluded from all intercourse with the other sex. A woman is not allowed by law to go out without the consent of her husband, to talk with a stranger, nor to laugh without a veil on her face, nor to stand at the door, nor look out at the window.

In such a state of ignorance what can be expected, but that the female character must be debased. Hence, among the Rajpoor mothers, the murder of female infants is universally practised; not one survives. Mothers among the Casts, in fulfilment of their vow to obtain offspring, are seen sacrificing their first child in the Brum hu pootru and other sacred rivers. Many females drown themselves. One morning an officer, while sitting at his window at Altabahad, saw sixteen females, under the influence of superstition, drown themselves at the juncture of the Jumua and the Ganges. And there are now in London copies of official documents, which prove that in the year 1817, under the Presidency of Bengal, not less than 705 females, British subjects, voluntarily immolated themselves by being burnt, or burned alive with the bodies of their husbands.

No parallel case of such direful effects of ignorance appears to exist in human history. Never in the most savage state, have fires like these been kindled, nor similar graves been dug. Never were there such appalling consequences of ignorance exhibited to the civilized world.

"Excessive wealth is neither glory nor happiness. The cold and sordid wretch who thinks only of himself; who draws his head within his shell, and never puts it out but for the purposes of lucre and ostentation—who looks upon his fellow-creatures not only without sympathy, but with arrogance and insolence, as if they were made to be his vassals, and he was made to be their lord—as if they were formed for no other purpose than to pamper his avarice, or to contribute to his aggrandisement—such a man may be rich, but trust me that he can never be happy, nor virtuous, nor great. There is in fortune a golden mean, which is the appropriate region of virtue and intelligence. Be content with that; and if the horn of plenty overflow, let its droppings fall upon your fellow-men; let them fall, like the droppings of honey in the wilderness, to cheer the faint and way-worn pilgrim. I wish you indeed to be distinguished; but wealth is not essential to distinction. Look at the illustrious patriots, philosophers, philanthropists, who, in various ages, have blessed the world: was it their wealth that made them great? Where was the wealth of Aristides, Socrates, of Plato, of Epaminondas, of Fabricius, of Cincinnatus, and a countless host upon the rolls of fame? Their wealth was in the mind and the heart. Those are the treasures by which they have been immortalized, and such alone are the treasures that are worth a serious struggle."
—WIRT.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

At a respectable Grammar School at Walnut Hills, (Ohio,) each male pupil is furnished with a lot of ground, which he cultivates as a garden, in the hours of recess of the school. The committee or trustees pro tem. the superintendant of the school, and the parents of the children, jointly, determine the quantity and situation of the plat for each scholar.

Female scholars will be furnished with a room for the cotton and woollen wheel, and such other active employment as shall be agreed on as above. In both cases amusing recreation is the principal object; and, for this purpose, the product of the labour of each pupil shall be his or her own, to dispose of at his or her option, with the *advice* of the parents and teacher.

A superintendant of each department of the sexes, in the hours of recess, will be employed by the trustees, and under the general superintendaut of the school.—*Aurora.*

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

With the greatest pleasure we learn that it has been proposed to establish an APPRENTICES' LIBRARY in this city. The plan needs only to be mentioned to be cordially approved by the enlightened and liberal. Institutions of this kind have already been established in different parts of the country, and are now producing the most salutary effects upon society. In Boston the infant Library contains 3000 volumes, and the one in Philadelphia about the same number. On Saturday last the Library in the city of New-York was opened, when it was found that about 5000 volumes had been contributed by munificent individuals. Similar institutions exist in Portland, Salem, Hartford, &c.

Such a crowd of beneficial consequences must result from establishments of this kind, we hardly know where to begin, or where to end in enumerating them. In our country knowledge is the life of liberty; and intelligence and public virtue—ignorance and vice are nearly synonymous terms. What then must be the salutary influence of institutions, which will open the fields of knowledge and instruction to thousands of young men, who are just entering into active life? How much talent will be developed—how much genius elicited, which would otherwise slumber forever in the breast of the possessor! By the allurements of science, the charms of literature, and the fascinations of fancy, how many youth will be rescued from the paths of intemperance, dissipation, and vice, and raised to distinction and usefulness? Suffice it for the present to say, that these philanthropic and useful institutions have found warm and decided friends in the venerable John Adams, the Governors of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and New-York, of the Judges in several of our states, and in one word, in the great and good in all the departments of society.—*Albany (N. Y.) Statesman.*

Religious.

What is Religion, but an assimilation to the blessed God, in his purity, holiness, rectitude, and moral perfection. A study, a virtuous ambition, to be as like the God we serve as possible in the temper and disposition of our minds, constitutes the very essence of religion. And O what a pleasing and delectable exercise is this! To be employed in the imitation of God, exercising, like him, the disposition and affections he hath given us in the diffusion of happiness, and making those principles, which are the foundation of *his* immutable and consummate happiness, the basis on which we are determined to erect all *our* happiness! How naturally does the human heart prompt such truths and practical principles as these! And what exalted felicity results from carrying these into execution! They really reward themselves in their performance. By our cherishing such dispositions, the intention of nature, and of the Author of nature, is answered, and the applause of our faithful consciences tells us it is answered.—Our *understanding* gives suffrage to Religion, as the great law of our Creator, and the supreme happiness of our natures. It represents such a service as infinitely natural and infinitely reasonable, as the just dictate of dependence, the equitable tribute of gratitude, and an indispensable obligation upon frail and indigent creatures for the various blessings of their all-sufficient Benefactor. Our *will*, *judgment*, *moral taste*, and *discernment*, unite in giving their sanction to Religion as what solely constitutes the moral union and harmony of all the mental powers; they recommend it, choose it, and conjoin in approving it, as the source of the most substantial and permanent happiness, and as perfective of the true dignity and glory of our rational and immortal natures. Our *conscience* seals and stamps with its solemn sanction the intrinsic worth and native excellence of Religion, strongly, painfully remonstrating against every wilful violation of its laws, and applauding every virtuous compliance with its great injunctions. So that you see all our intellectual and moral powers *harmoniously* concur in giving their attestation to the unrivaled amiableness and importance of Religion, in representing it as the noblest attainment, the most *natural*, and consequently the *best* exercise of our rational faculties, as the primary cardinal law impressed upon us in our formation, as the first and ultimate design of our Creator, as the consummate felicity of our natures, as the best moral *copy* of the great divine *Original*, as the fairest imitation of the Deity, the great first Standard and supreme Exemplar of all moral beauty and perfection.

What is your life? Ask the aged to look back upon the scenes through which they have passed, upon the years which they have spent; intreat them to tell you in what light they see them—attend to their answer, for with the aged, there is wisdom. What is their reply? They confirm the oracles of God. The weaver's shuttle, they say, is not more swift, the shooting star is not more momentary, evanescent and unreal. Some of you may consult your children, instead of advising your fathers; and all may ask your brethren, if time be not short. The registers of the dead are faithful; they cannot err; they are not interested; consult then the register of the dead—Look upon the tombs—are their inhabitants all old? No, not all.—Many? No, not many.—The aged are a thinly scattered number. Infants there are, who were born to weep and die; babes there are, who, in all their sportive innocence, have gone down into the grave; youths there are, who, in their gayest hours, and midst the most pleasurable scenes—have been recalled to lie down in darkness and the dust. Numbers, too, are there, who, in the pride of manhood, the maturity of life, in the full career of business and of hope, have been eased of all their anxieties and defeated of all their expectations, and fast bound in the fetters of death.—The young lie thick as dew drops on the ground; here and there only do we find a monument erected unto years and wisdom; we wonder when we find it, and yet, this our wonder, does not cure us of our security and confidence. Perhaps even now the scythe of time is lifted up to cut down those who little think of it, who are expecting the departure of their friends, or preparing to carry their fathers to the tomb!